Minor evacuation of Kasloites for New Denver dance this week . . . Ah, yes . . . far hills look greener . . .

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

One very cold morning at Slocan City found an evacuee clasping a hot water bottle that was frozen!!!

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B. C. Faces Serious Labor Shortages In All Industries

Need Six Hundred For Alberta Farms

Record Crop in 1943 30,000 Acre Increase

LETHBRIDGE.—Sugar beet growers in Southern Alberta are requesting between 600 to 700 additional Japanese evacuees from the Pacific coast to handle an increase of 30,000 acres for 1943. Although there is no definite assurance that this help will be forthcoming, the beet industry envisions its largest crop.

Beet acreages are being signed up now by Canadian Sugar Factories Limited, operators of the beet sugar factories at Picture Butte and Raymond, and applications for hand labor are also being contracted for and housing accommodations planned. The sugar company will assist growers in building of laborers' cottages.

In three weeks or a month, beet planting will be under way, followed by the thinning operation which will require a large number of workers for this operation must be done in limited time if the best results are to be obtained.

The Broder Canning interests in Taber and Lethbridge are also planning a busy season and an announcement of a substantial increase in the federal bonuses is welcomed by farmers. The bonus is expected to meet the rising labor costs on the farms.

VANCOUVER.—In a special article, a Province writer reported that British Columbia was facing the most serious labor shortage in every field—agriculture, war industry, base metal production, coal mining, fuel, construction projects, and fishing industry since the start of the war.

The demands of the seasonal industries in B. C. was especially hard to meet, a Selective Service official said in the same article. The official added that removal of thousands of Japanese from the coast industries had aggravated the problem.

* * *

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia's major copper mines—Britannia and Granby—face another serious loss in production this year because of the probability that they will lose scores of men during the coming months.

While the copper mines have been placed on a priority basis in draft deferment by the military services and are thus protected against loss of manpower to the army, there is so far no guarantee that 150 or more men who came to the coast from the prairies last fall will not return to the farms during the coming spring.

British Columbia's logging industry shares the predicament of copper mining with regard to labor.

Shortage of logs is curtailing pulp and paper, plywood and lumber production. It will continue so long as manpower is inadequate.

* * *

VANCOUVER.—A meeting to deal with preliminaries of the farm labor program outlined last week by Agriculture Minister MacDonald was held in Kelowna Wednesday, and will be followed by another in the Kootenays shortly.

"The entire farm labor program will be under way in about two weeks," J. F. Heap of National Selective Service said. "Our first step is to get local committees to organize themselves in the various districts. They will explore the possibilities of the local labor pool and exhaust that before calling on the Government for help."

* * *

Jap Labor At Vernon

VERNON.—Fruit growers in the Vernon district are busy obtaining Japanese labor for the coming season. Many are being brought in for the duration of the war and others for seasonal employment, Dolph Browne, chairman of the North Okanagan Committee said in a Province report.

Sends Sympathy And Message Of Hope

VANCOUVER.—In a statement last week-end, the Spanish Consul-General in Montreal said he had been requested by the Japanese government to advise the Japanese in Canada "that the House of Representatives in Japan approved a resolution on February 27, to express their maximum sympathy for all the compatriots residing in enemy countries and to send in the name of the whole nation a message of hope."

The Spanish Consul-General is the protecting power for Japan in Canada and other United Nations.

Good Catch Of Cod Fish

NANAIMO.—Good catches of cod fish are being made and prices are considered firm at 10 cents a pound for the fish and 65 cents a pound for livers.

No Move Yet For Property Sale

May Still Claim Stored Goods

Order Gives Custodian Full Power

VANCOUVER.—Federal government policy regarding property owned by Japanese evacuees within the coastal defence zone has not proceeded further than the authorization of the Custodian to dispose of it and the setting up of an advisory committee over a month ago, it was indicated this week.

No decision has yet been reached as to what methods may be adopted to dispose of the property, it was said.

The order-in-council passed in Ottawa under date of January 19, declares only that:

"The Custodian has been vested with the power and responsibility of controlling and managing any property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas, and such power and responsibility shall be deemed to include and to have included from date of the vesting of such property in the Custodian, the power to liquidate, sell, or otherwise dispose of such property."

Thus far it appears that there is no distinction drawn between property owners who are citizens or those who are aliens. This does not mean, however, that some differences may not be made in future policy or administration.

Although two members of the advisory board, Mr. Justice Sidney Smith and Alderman Charles Jones, have been named, the third appointee, who is supposed to represent the interests of owners, has not yet been disclosed.

MAY CLAIM GOODS

Until further clarification of the federal government's intention, the Custodian's office is continuing to function in much the same manner as it has been during the past months.

Goods and chattels of evacuees registered or in storage may still be claimed upon consent of Security Commission officers and the filing of special forms for the purpose.

Similarly sales of any property or chattels are still referred to the owner for consent before negotiations are completed, except in special cases.

* * *

Did Not Realize Liquor Ruling Would Affect Loyal Citizens

EDMONTON.—Provincial Treasurer Low told the Alberta Legislature last week he believed the recent lifting of the ban against Japanese entering beer parlours and purchasing liquor at government liquor stores applied only to those Japanese classed as Canadian citizens.

In answering a question by Mayor Andrew Davison Ind., Calgary) as to the lifting of the ban, Mr. Low said, according to the Canadian Press, when the blanket prohibition order for Japanese was brought down it was not realized that it would affect Japanese Canadian citizens, all of whom were loyal and some of whom were even now in the service of Canada.

Warn Fishermen Of Slack Season

Common Sense Policy For Japanese Urged

Caution and common sense must govern the minds of British Columbia fishermen in establishing their lasting policy towards the Japanese, declared W. T. Burgess, secretary of the United Fishermen's Federal Union, in his report to the annual convention of the organization in Vancouver.

"We should recognize that there is a need for Japanese to be returned to the fishing industry as a productive force," the speaker said, "but the number should not exceed the total license issued to them in [illegible]

VANCOUVER.—Dominion Government authorities and fishing company officials have been advising the fishermen not to expect a big salmon run this year, which they predict to be an off-season.

All over the coast, in all types of salmon, the season is expected to be slack except for a big run of pink salmon in the Johnstone Straits and Fraser River.

Major J. A. Motherwell, chief supervisor of fisheries for the Dominion Government warned that needs for conservation may also affect the salmon fishing season this year.

"For the past few cycles," he said, "the pink pack has been discouraging, especially in the north. This is largely due to long, dry seasons which brought the spawning streams so low that the pinks could not get up, and lay there, waiting, an easy prey to the fishermen.

"On the east coast of Queen Charlotte Islands this situation also prevails with regard to the chum salmon. In that area extensive logging operations have so much reduced the streams that the fish are finding difficulty in reaching the spawning grounds to the detriment of reproduction of the specie."

Camp Men Go To Ont.

PRINCETON NO. 1 CAMP.—From the three road camps in this section, about 20 men have left for farm and bush work in Ontario.

White Fish Cannery Offers Employment

Greenwood Requests For Wage Guarantee

GREENWOOD.—At the bi-monthly meeting of the Japanese committee and Security Commission officials, employment possibilities in a prairie white-fish cannery was outlined. According to the report, daily work is 10 hours at 50c per hour, available for five months of the year. One way fare will be paid by the company.

Considerable interest was evoked over this report by the evacuees, the majority of whom are former fishermen. But before applications should be made, the Japanese Committee decided that a guarantee should be given in case of a poor season of fishing.

Interest has also been shown over the report given by Toshio Kurita on the sugar beet proposition in Southern Ontario. Young men and women especially are showing keen interest on this topic of relocation. One Nisei left for Montreal in February.

* * *

MOVIES AND SPORTS

The Naruishi Kinema showed Japanese movies on February 23 for three nights in aid of the Catholic Church School.

An ice carnival sponsored by local residents saw many Japanese taking part in the races. A silver cup was carried off by the Nisei bonspiel team with a score of 2 - 3.

Vital statistics for one year period since evacuation, show that there were 25 births (12 boys, 13 girls) and 5 deaths (4 men and one woman). At present 120 men are on the commission payroll.

300 Nisei Volunteers At Idaho

Sergeant Fujita Prisoner Of War In Philippines

Represent 19 Per Cent Of Eligibles For Army Service

WASHINGTON.—A total of 300 Americans of Japanese ancestry at the Minidoka Relocation Centre at Hunt, Idaho, have volunteered for service in the United States Army, Dillon S. Myer, National Director of the W.R.A. announced. This represents 19 per cent of those eligible for army service.

[illegible] meeting requirements for army service will be assigned to duty [illegible] the Japanese American combat [illegible] which is due to go into training [illegible]. The volunteers include [illegible] married men, 24 with children and a [illegible] of brothers.

Minidoka residents include a large percentage of evacuees from the Pacific northwest states of Washington and Oregon.

ABILENE, Texas.—A Texas-born soldier of Japanese ancestry who fought against the Japanese Army in the battle for Java is now a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines, according to word received by his family here.

Sgt. Frank Fujita of the U.S. Army, a former member of a National Guard unit, fought in Java and was reported "missing" after the fall of the Netherlands East Indies.

Recently his family was informed that he was a prisoner with fellow soldiers captured in the Java fighting and was in a "prisoner-of-war" [illegible].

Sgt. Fujita was one of several Nisei soldiers stationed with the U.S. Army in far Pacific outposts who took part in the first fighting against the Japanese shortly after Pearl Harbor. Another Nisei, Master Sgt. Arthur Komori of Hawaii was on Bataan with the U.S. Army Air Force and is now in Australia. He was one of a few to successfully evacuate the Philippine peninsula.

Call Aliens For Service

OTTAWA.—Instructions for calling up for military service aliens ordinarily resident in Canada have been sent to the registrars of mobilization boards, Labor Minister Mitchell said last week.

Nationals of enemy countries are not included in the call-up.

The call-up applies to the same age and marital-status groups as for Canadians. Nationals of Allied countries have the option of joining any forces being recruited in Canada by missions of their own nationality. If they do not join forces of their own nationality they are liable for compulsory service with the Canadian forces.

Canadian Navy Removes Color Bar

'Pressure From Some Negro Groups'

(From the News-Herald)

Color restrictions against those who wish to serve Canada in the naval forces were lifted by an Order-in-Council on March 12, but on March 15 local Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve headquarters had heard nothing about it.

Outside of the Navy, probably few people knew that only "British subjects of the white race" were admitted to the Senior Service. An alert News-Herald editor caught the clause in a release calling for recruits for the R.C.N.V.R.

It seemed worth while [illegible] "Jim Crow" rules against Negroes in the American Navy have been relaxed and the restriction hardly seemed in accord with the Atlantic Charter. The editor wondered why Canada should close the gangplanks to Negroes, East Indians, Chinese, or Red Indians.

The Commanding Officer of Vancouver Division, R.C.N.V.R. was not very sure of the regulation. The press release had been drawn up by the Recruiting Officer, who was on leave.

But he thought the regulation had always existed, although research in the Recruiting Manual failed to find any clause indicating that only Caucasians were good enough to serve His Majesty in the Canadian Navy.

The editor wired Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Minister of National Defence, for the Navy.

He had the right answer.

"Order-in-Council passed March 12, 1943, approves new naval order providing any male British subject of any racial origin may be entered Canadian Naval Forces period of hostilities," he wired back.

One point remained vague. Why had the change been made . . . was it due to war exigencies? This time the News-Herald phoned Mr. Macdonald. Again he had the answer.

"It seems the provision dates from a long time back," he said. "Recently it came under review because of pressure from certain negro groups."

Which disposed of the matter to the satisfaction of the democratic editor.

Negroes, East Indians, Chinese, Red Indians, and all other colors may now be admitted to fight for Canada in the Navy.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff

Harry S. Kondo H. Tsuji Roy Ito

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Sign Post At the Way

The Government of Alberta, says a press report, has rescinded a pronvincial order imposed at the beginning of the year, which prevented any person of the Japanese race from purchasing beer or liquor in Alberta. The explanation is given that when the ban was imposed, it was not realized that individuals recognized as fully loyal Canadians would thus be adversely affected. And the implication of the explanation is that the Albertan Government is unwilling unnecessarily to restrict the freedom of Canadians of Japanese origin, many of whom will soon be toiling again on the Albertan home front to produce the vitally important sugar beet crop.

We should like to accept that implication of Alberta's action at its face value. For in the long months since Pearl Harbor we have waited in despair for the least token of official encouragement to bolster our faith as citizens of a democratic Canada. That token has never come from Victoria or Ottawa. The Albertan Government's action seems to be the very first concrete indication that our status as natural-born Canadian citizens might be strong enough and important enough as not to be totally obliterated by the mere fact of our racial background — even in war-time.

We want to think that for the first time since evacuation, not a narrow self-interest, but rather a broad and sincere wish to uphold that responsible freedom which ought to be inherent in citizenship has dictated the lifting of a restriction rather than the imposition of a new one.

And we want to submit our earnest conviction that if the responsible authorities will only pay heed to Alberta's action, and strike out boldly along far-sighted lines to repair the damaged morale of Japanese Canadian evacuees from the Pacific Coast, then their task of changing today's deadweight of 13,000 people in the "ghost towns" into productively-employed, useful citizens will be immeasureably lightened.

They Did Not Hesitate...

(An Editorial from thePacific Citizen)

In Hawaii the tremendous, wholehearted response of the American Japanese to the program of national defense sets a record of which we can be well proud.

Hawaii's Japanese Americans serve in air raid warden capacities. They lined up on December 7 to donate blood to the blood banks. They had their voluntary labor corps, the VVV's. Nisei girls roll bandages and serve as nurses.

Although Hawaii had already given a large number of Nisei to the army, on the day the new volunteer combat unit was announced, they flooded the selective service bureaus of the islands. The VVV's registered as a group. Honolulu's fire department was suddenly threatened by a manpower shortage as all 76 Nisei firemen volunteered. Within two weeks, 7425 volunteers had registered with their draft boards.

The Hawaiian Nisei did not hesitate to volunteer their lives for military combat. They did not bring out old injustices, asking correction of these sins. They did lations, questions, with verbal fortions, questions, with verbat forays into the wilderness of doubt. They accepted the War Department's action as evidence of faith in the Nisei.

The story of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii, of course, is far different from that of the Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast. Behind the story of wholehearted co-operation of the Hawaiian Nisei is a history. Hawaii's Japanese were integrated in the economy of Hawaii. And they had achieved a far higher degree of social assimilation than the persons of Japanese ancestry of the Pacific Coast.

They were part and parcel of Hawaii, and for that reason they were part of Hawaii's national defence. Hawaii, a vital military area, did not hesitate in using all elements of her varied population.

MY TROUBLES BECOME NOTHING

In studying the life of Shaka, a Buddhist diety, we learn that he was a master of literary and military matters and that he enjoyed all the luxuries of life that this world could offer. But in spite of this, his humanistic ideals were not satisfied and he left his home one night to enter the mountains with its hostile and merciless forests and rocks. Among these surroundings, by training and subjecting his body and soul to tests, he learned the true meaning of humanity. The day and night and the universe became his friends. In this way by making the best use of all things of life, by overcoming difficulties and surmounting obstacles we can live a true and fruitful life.

In the burning heat of the hot summer sun, in the biting cold of the winter wind, by the sweat that rolled off my brow I have come to understand the hardships and trials that can come to man. But when I recall Shaka in the mountains, alone in the forest, my troubles become p...y . . . they are nothing.

Lillooet, B.C. J. Tsumuchi

High and Low

By R. I.

FROM THE HIGH BLUFF

Behind our house there is a little hill . . . no, not quite a hill but not quite a mountain. We went climbing. Instead of the easier, roundabout route, which is nothing more than a stroll, we went straight up the bluff, at a sixty degree angle, according to the fundamental principle that the closest distance between two points is a straight line. It was the closest distance alright, but it was also the hardest. It was a good climb.

Higher and higher as we went, the view became better and better. When we finally reached the summit to put it impressively, the whole of Kaslo and the surroundings were spread out before us in an exotic view. There was our house and the path that went straight as an arrow to the gate except where it deviated around the tree. The Kootenay Lake showed a deep blue color, a color that was really indescribable. Every little detail stood out clear and simple.

As we sat down and took in the sight, rich reward for our short climb, we could hear the cackling of hens, the putting of the motor boat, the shouts of children at play. They floated up to us, not quite unlike seeing a motion picture in technicolor.

Our town, my friend said.

Yes, our town.

I'll be sorry when we leave it.

But isn't it strange, I pointed out, calling this our town when we have been here not a year . . . and our coming was not of our own choice you must remember.

Why call this our town? See Front Street down there. If we were all crowded into that section and those houses over here were not for us . . . Kaslo would never be our town. It would mean that this place over here would be like another restricted area, where we were not wanted, where we would have to show a permit to prove that we were not breaking the law. It's a lot of little things that count to make it our town, even though actually, we are only evacuated Japanese from the Pacific coast. It's because we can say she lives here, he lives there and Mr. So and So lives there; it's because the Kaslo people are so kind enough and generous enough to donate money to purchase pencils and books for the school children, we can call Kaslo our town.

Yes, I suppose so, I agreed.

Down there, she pointed to the town, down there are all the headaches, maintenance, relocation, property, liberties, petty quarrels . . . the artificial world. This, she pointed to the many mountains is the real world. I wish I could live up here forever.

No, no . . . I disagreed this time. That is the real world and this is the artificial world. A world without trouble of some sort would not be a world at all in every sense of the world. It would be Utopia. This stillness, this tree, this rock are artificial. And how could one live up here without food and shelter?

O, she exclaimed, you're too realistic!

Queer thoughts popped into my head as I looked down onto the city.

The invaders in "The Moon Is Down" must have come onto the town just like this. No . . . more likely it would have been by parachutes. But they might have come this way. They might have planted a few machine-guns and motars around the city so peaceful on a Sunday morning, the church bell ringing and the children at play. They might have gloated over the thought how surprised the people would be, when they would stride into town with the band playing and the swastika flying . . . and every soldier with a tommy-gun.

The Union Jack was floating from a building down there . . . reassuringly.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I read a very interesting news write-up in your paper of March 6th, re: Alberta sugar beet company seeking additional families. It was of particular interest to me, as I too, am a beet worker in Southern Alberta.

Mr. Maruno has detailed to the people, many interesting facts about the sugar beet work and the kind of life we lead out here. Here are a few additional details which may be of interest to anyone planning of coming to Alberta.

I believe Mr. Maruno was one of the most fortunate of the Japanese to have been placed on such a farm where beets were "fairly easy" to work, where extra day work was abundantly available, and where the housing situation was beyond complaint. But I have found upon talking with scores of my friends, that their plight, as well as mine, cannot be compared favorably with Mr. Maruno's situation.

My fishermen friends and myself have found that beet work is not fairly easy. Of course we were not farmers as was Mr. Maruno, and the fact that I worked in a coffee shop ever since leaving school, may have accounted for the differences in impressions received. But I truly found the beet work to be the most painful, and most miserable work imaginable. I can say that ninety per cent or more of the Japanese beet workers will bear me out on this point. Beet work can be described as "hell on earth", "intolerable" or "just painful" depending on the condition of land as well as the care given to the plants by the farmers.

Regarding extra day labor and other remunerative jobs, again I must say that Mr. Maruno was a very fortunate exception. Among all my friends, none has earned more than pin-money outside of beet work, and there are others who did not even receive what they rightfully earned. Too many of the farmers think of us as cheap labor with the lowest standards, and that anything can be put over us.

Is it any wonder then, that families of five, six and often more, are crowded into 12 feet x 20 feet, 10 feet x 18 feet, and smaller shacks? The lumber which the B. C. Security Commission so kindly distributed for building additional rooms was definitely insufficient for anything substantial.

Let me detail you one case out of many. A family of three, in a 8 feet x 10 feet shack received 51 pieces of 14-foot shiplap, 9 pieces of 18-foot 2 x 4's, 9 pieces of plywood board, 1 bale of shingles and one roll of tar paper. It was just sufficient to make a double-header toilet, if I may be permitted the vulgarity of such a crack.

Cannery work in Lethbridge and Taber was not exactly pleasant. All Japanese workers were expelled from the cannery in Lethbridge last year. The Taber company solicited workers, offering an up-to-date boarding set-up, and four others and myself went. There was absolutely no suitable accommodation for human beings. I know — I went, I saw and came back the same day after telling the management a few things. Of course, all this was last year and it will be different this year.

A friend requested domestic service work in Lethbridge through the B.C.S.C. I am sorry to say that she is still without work.

The water situation depends entirely on the individual farms and farmers. Some of the Japanese people carry water from varying distances from the farmer's cistern; some use water from the irrigation ditches or reservoirs which are frequently fouled by livestock; some are now using melted snow for washing. Only about one family out of fifteen can boast of a hot "furo", one of the most necessary things to the Japanese. Why? Scarcity of water! A cistern for a beet worker's family is indeed a rarity. I would judge, and not be far from wrong, that perhaps two out of hundred have a cistern.

Generally speaking, the Alberta climate is healthful. Vast open spaces covered with swaying golden wheat, with nothing to obscure the view except a house here and there a few miles beyond. It is indeed a lovely place . . . in the summer. In winter there is a little difference. Snow-covered fields, frozen reservoirs, and a cold biting north wind that will chill anyone stupid enough to be sightseeing. Only the close proximity of a red hot stove is your consolation and friend; for your friends are miles away, miles that must be trudged in sub-zero weather, if you must visit.

There are Buddhist Churches in Raymond, Picture Butte and Coaldale, but these centres are all over twenty miles distant from me and for countless others.

Yes, Southern Alberta isn't a bad place at all, depending on the color of the glasses one sees through . . . mine are plain, ordinary window-glass, and I see no bed of roses.

I think that Mr. Maruno's details with my slight addition should give a person both sides of the picture. After all, it is only after facing both points of view that one can have full understanding of the subject.

MIKE CANEAUX

Lethbridge, Alta.

*

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I would be extremely grateful if you would send me as complete a back file of The New Canadian as possible and place my name upon your mailing list for future issues.

These are wanted for study, binding and permanent preservation.

NATHAN VAN PATTEN,
Director of Libraries,
Stanford University,

Palo Alto, Calif.

*

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

We are gradually learning to love Ontario very much. Who can help it when there are so many kind-hearted people here? For instance, a neighbor heard that my husband was away in Toronto for a few days so she came to visit me on a very, very stormy night even though she had to walk two long city blocks.

Wishing you and The New Canadian every success.

HISAYE HAYASHI

Islington, Ont.

*

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

My copy of The New Canadian is read quite regularly by six persons or thereabouts. Every copy has something of vital interest. I have been looking for more news on the question of property sale in Vancouver. I surely hope the plan has not been carried out.

Yesterday, Sunday, quite a remarkable gathering was held at the Church of All Nations. The hosts were the old-timers of the Japanese community, and the special purpose was to welcome those newly arrived from B.C. A few "Canadian friends" were also present. There was a service, a lovely and sumptuous tea arranged by the Japanese ladies, much fine fellowship, and a good many speeches both in English and Japanese. I do sincerely hope the three groups represented can hold together giving much mutual support and encouragement to each other.

Best wishes to The New Canadian. It is indispensible . . .

CONSTANCE CHAPPELL

Toronto, Ont.

Gleanings... ...by Rev. K. Shimizu

Post-War Citizenship

There are some who argue that in time of war, the only thing that matters is winning the war; and therefore, to think about post-war reconstruction now is a dissipation of time and energy, and as such a definite hindrance to war effort. There are others who hold that, since everything is so uncertain in war-time, to think or plan for the future is futile; that it is enough that we somehow manage to exist for the duration, and the future will take care of itself.

While these views may seem at first plausible, they are nevertheless found to be fallacious on further thought. For no thinking being can long be satisfied with an aimless life. Life is meaningless, empty and intolerable without some worthy cause or purpose to live and die for. It is only when we realize that we do so for a noble cause, that we can fight with a wholehearted devotion and zeal, become willing to endure any hardships and limitations, and be inspired to gladly sacrifice all we have and are.

THE POST-WAR WORLD

That we should not repeat the mistake of the first World War, of winning the war and losing peace, has become a general feeling. There has been therefore, an insistent demand for an adequate statement of war-aims; and recently, there have been many plans and schemes put forward, both official and unofficial, on the post-war world order and social security.

Obviously, details have to be worked out gradually by experts in various fields, who can handle these problems as dispassionately and fairly as possible. But one thing we can be certain, and that is the principle of world brotherhood must somehow be put into practice in all spheres of human action, if we are to hope for a just and durable peace. Too long has world brotherhood been considered to be an impractical ideal, whereas it is an inescapable law, written in the very constitution of humanity itself. The present world calamity is an irrefutable proof of the reality of that principle, and the inevitable result of the neglect of that principle.

It is not enough that the principle of world brotherhood be accepted intellectually and religiously. There must be a persistent and serious effort on the part of all people everywhere, to realize that principle in social, economic and political realms. Today, humanity is at the crossroad; either to choose the way of brotherhood and ensure a righteous and permanent peace, thereby making all present-day sacrifices meaningful; or to neglect it and make the post-war peace a temporary truce, doomed to bring in a more frightful and disastrous war, rendering all the costly and precious sacrifices of today vain and worthless.

CONFLICT WITH AIMS

Considered in this way, to discipline ourselves to the universal brotherhood now, in the place alloted to us, is to contribute our part to the war effort; and at the same time, is to fit ourselves for citizenship in the New World to come. On the other hand, to persist in the old pattern of racial discrimination, of exploitation of the weak, or of personal or group selfishness, is to play the part of the worst kind of fifth columnist. It is to be regretted, that even men and women in responsible position seem to forget this, and shamelessly say and do things, which are definitely in conflict with the highest war aim.

It is a sheer superstition to expect everything will solve itself when war ceases. Rather it will be truer to think that more problems will be created, the problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation to mention but few. If we desire a brighter future, we must prepare for it now. We should be training ourselves in citizenship for the new world. To that end, we ought first of all be "transformed in the renewing of our mind," acquiring the ability to adapt ourselves triumphantly to any situation which may present itself to us. Then we must become world-conscious, training ourselves in the art of entering into creative friendship with anybody with whom we may come in contact. Further, it will be well to make ourselves expert in some field of useful work, so that we may become creative members of the community in which we may be placed. In this way, we may make our present life most meaningful, and at the same time we fit ourselves for citizenship in the new world.

Waiting for Hideo

YARD CREEK

The preliminaries to the camp boys' visit to Interior Towns probably originated in our camp at Yard Creek. Looking ahead to the slack time in the winter, we travelled around to Taft, Griffin Lake, Three Valley and Solsqua on truck to confer on this vital matter. The pow-wows showed that the other camps were a bit on the pessimistic side over this question. Frankly, we were a bit doubtful about this too, but as our slogan is "Hoping for the best and expect the worst", in good time we sent our petition to the Security Commission asking them if there was any chance to visit our families.

No reply came. A second one was sent and it bore fruit. "Received your letter but cannot let you go during Christmas on account of possible incidents on train with soldiers on leave. Will permit after New Year." After that everybody went around with a big smirk from ear to ear and I, of course, was one of them.

After New Year meant January 2nd to us, but nothing came till the middle of January and we all aged ten years during that time. Finally the passes did come and the first group of ten tightly grasped their permits in their hands and left after a royal send-off. We were a trifle scared that they would not come back because they took so much luggage, but true Yard Creek brothers, they all returned.

For two or three days they recuperated from their flight to land of paradise. Toru told of his wonderful experiences . . . "I took her to the dance on Saturday night and danced in a little dark corner with the juke box playing "I had the Craziest Dream . . ."

After a little mix-up that delayed their going for three weeks, the second group left for Tashme.

After they return, it will be my turn. And, mom, I'll be coming home to Kaslo on the 17th of this month. Make my favorite lemon pie will you Betty? Yes, sir, I'm going home soon . . . hurray!

HIDEO SHINOHARA

● **Ed. note, So far Mr. Shinohara has not turned up in Kaslo on schedule. Everyone is trifle worried that he might have got lost in the Slocan Valley or met an interesting party somewhere in New Denver or Rosebery. We hope that he has not forgotten the lemon pie that is waiting for him. But if he has, we'll look after it for him.**

The 'Pocket Mill' of Lumby

(Fairly typical of interior British Columbia "pocket" sawmills is the one operated by a crew of twelve Nisei near Lumby, in the North Okanagan for the H. Sigalet & Co. It is in mills of the type described here that acute labor shortages call for the employment of evacuees from the interior projects.)

LUMBY, B.C.—Our crew of twelve Nisei was organized last December by Melvin Kawano, formerly of Haney, and began work here on December 12. The mill itself is located 43 miles from Vernon and 17 miles from Lumby, and bears the distinctive name of Squaw Valley Sawmill. It is owned by the H. Sigalet & Co. of Lumby. Compared to the giant plants we knew on the west coast, it is a very tiny affair, and we have dubbed it the "pocket mill" of Lumby.

Operated by a twin-cylinder steam engine producing 90 horsepower, with 120 pounds pressure per square inch, the mill cuts 300 logs a day, of an average diameter of 16 inches. The carriage is run by a "gun-shot" feed with a "nigger" to turn the many types of logs such as pine, tamrack, cedar, spruce, balsam, hemlock and fir.

Working day begins at the 7 o'clock breakfast when two attractive girls serve our morning meal. Actual work is from 8 o'clock till five, an eight-hour day at reasonable wages. But since our board is $1.20 per day and the taxes are heavy, our actual earnings are not really very much.

After work we can play cards, read newspapers and magazines, listen to the radio or our records. On Saturday we can go to Vernon, see a movie and perhaps enjoy a chop-suey supper at a Chinese eating house.

Among the Nisei here are Tommy Sawayama, former Asahi baseball pitcher from Westwold, working on the trim-saw, Melvin Kawano, formerly at Woodfibre, the mill-wright, Mitts Sugiyama on the edger, Satoshi Murakami and Yosh Kanzaki on the carriage, Harold Sugiyama and Takero Araki on the "green chain", Tosh Takimoto and Satoshi Araki in the yard, Sam Yamasaki at the tail edger, Jim Horiuchi at the tail saw and Tomikichi Shibata as night watchman.

The melting of the snow resulting in poor road conditions is expected to close the mill sometime in April.

The H. Sigalet Company recently received a letter from Ottawa advising that the order-in-council respecting Crown Timber employment was now in effect, but at present, the company is waiting for further communication from the Okanagan Valley Committee. The company has been trying hard to bring Nisei boys to work in the bush and a list of applications is in the hands of Melvin Kawano.

'That's the Stuff!'

(From Collier's Magazine, Mar. 20)

"Nisei" is a word which up to now is known to few Americans east of the Pacific West, but which we have a notion will be well and favorably known to all of us before the war is over. A Nisei is an American-born citizen whose parents were Japanese.

There are a large number of Nisei in the Far West. Most of them are as loyal to the United States as any other group of Americans. Until recently, however, they were not eligible for service in our armed forces in this war with Japan and its axis partners.

About a month ago, Secretary of War Stimson announced that Nisei from then on would be accepted for training in special units, including infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel, and would see actual fighting in due course. Under present arrangements Nisei can get into these services through draft boards in their communities.

It seems beyond dispute to us that this is the right way to handle the matter. We feel confident, too, that these men will become tough and valiant fighters for the country of their parents' adoption. Judging from our boys' experience with the Jap soldiers on New Guinea and Guadalcanal, we can well afford to turn some Japanese-descended fighting talent against the original Japanese.

We got the old familiar "That's the Stuff" kick out of this piece of news—a renewal of the conviction that American democracy can do such things and get away with them gloriously, because of its power to attract and hold the loyalty of all manner of people. In opening the army to the Nisei, we think the War Department did its best single day's work in many months.

An Open Letter To The Citizens Of British Columbia

SIRS:— Much has been issuing forth recently from British Columbia's seat of Government on what Canada should do with her Japanese inhabitants now and more particularly after this war. May I as one of the 23,000 be permitted to say a few words to those that decry our existence here.

There are at least 10,000 of us who have been brought up right here in this province. We have been educated in her schools. We have been taught Canada's concepts of democracy. Our friends and fellow classmates are your sons and daughters whom we have grown up with, played with and work[illegible]. Many of them are now serving in the armed forces but we are regarded as aliens. [illegible] you were one of us. You [illegible] your very [illegible].

We hear the cry—"ship them all back to Japan for once a Jap always a Jap." True we are a product of our heredity but that is only partially true. **We are also the sum total of our experiences and existence to date and that is a very potent factor. You cannot sweep this aside into oblivion by such** no race problem. Why? Look at her "catch cries" for we also possess that inexplicable factor which is called the spirit. You molded this spirit in our being in your schools, in your churches and in your daily living. If you cannot trust us you[r] very selves.

NO ACT OF SABOTAGE

It has been said that "mass hysteria and race prejudice" were the motivating forces behind the evacuation of us from our homes on the coast. This may not be wholly true but it cannot be said that it is utterly devoid of truth. You say you [illegible] After one year of war with Japan not one act of sabotage has been recorded or committed; instead they harvested your sugar beet crop. **Look at the Hawaiian Islands, in the front line of defence. Count their thousands of inhabit**ants of Japanese heredity and find revealed no act of sabotage. The United States government now recognizes their loyalty and are enlisting over 5000 young American Japanese into her armed forces.

In these times all eyes are turned towards Russia and we marvel at their fighting ability. It cannot be explained that it is because they are all of one race, for the Soviet Union comprises 189 nationalities that speak 150 languages and dialects. Then wherein lies their strength? It is because all of the [illegible] nationalities are united in the [illegible]. How does a Russian [illegible]? He says, "It is [illegible] because the Russian people for the first time in [illegible] they are fighting for."

CANADA FIGHTING FOR . . .

Can we ask you what Canada is fighting for? What are the [illegible] of British Columbia fighting for? You will perhaps reply—[illegible] fighting for the Democratic Way of Life. But I ask — What kind of democratic way of life. Are you fighting for the preservation of the way of life wherein "One-third of the Nation is ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed?" **Are you fighting for the suppression of racial minorities and all its encompassing cruelties and injustices? Russia has 189 racial groups and yet has** constitution and we find these words inscribed in article 123:

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt is punishable by law."

Surely these words cannot but kindle a flame of admiration in the hearts of every champion of democracy.

Canada is one of the United Nations who are fighting for the betterment of mankind. You who are [illegible] elected leaders [illegible] British Columbia [illegible] of greater [illegible]. Surely we have the leaders who have the moral courage to strike [illegible] progressive leadership. It is within your power to make the Atlantic Charter a living, breathing symbol of democracy or let it rest as merely an incident in history.

Certainly there are Japanese in this country who are truly and wholly Japanese. But that is no crime—it is simply that they are not Canadians and were caught in the fate of circumstance. If a boat were available they would gladly go to Japan for they desire to go. So certainly at the end of the war Canada should facilitate their return.

But there are others whose spirit lies with Canada for they are Canadians. You cannot alter this fact. You leaders, are you big enough in heart — creative enough in mind — courageous enough in spirit to extend to these an equal opportunity among the peoples of Canada and to give them the priceless privilege of Canadian Citizenship? If you do, you will discover that they will accept its every duty, its every responsibility. Therein lies the solution of this problem, therein lies the path to a finer world.

[illegible] KNOW [illegible]

Sincerely,

KINZIE TANAKA

Work Camp B-18, Lempriere, B.C.

Present Bill To Allow Oriental Naturalization

WASHINGTON. — A bill to amend the United States Nationality Act of 1940 to enable Orientals to become naturalized American citizens has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York. At the present time immigrants of Asiatic descent are expressly excluded from taking out citizenship papers.

Rep. Marcantonio is a Congressman who has for many years been connected with organizations to protect the rights of political and racial minorities.

* * *

Property Offices In Centres

SAN FRANCISCO. — Branches of the Evacuee Property Office are being established in all War Relocation Authority centres, to provide assistance in problems of management, operation and disposition of real and personal property or in settling claims held by evacuees.

It is to be distinctly understood, it was declared, that the Evacuee Property Office does not direct what disposition should be made of any property or how it should be managed. Officials, however, act as advisers when called upon to do so.

* * *

Veto Land Ban Law

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A Senate bill to prohibit aliens ineligible for citizenship from owning and cultivating land in Utah was vetoed by Governor Herbert B. Maw last week. The bill provided that Asiatics could not "acquire, possess, enjoy, use, cultivate, occupy and transfer real property."

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges a generous donation from Dr. K. Shimotakahara of Kaslo on the recent marriage of his son.

RECEIVES ONE YEAR SENTENCE FOR CRIME

NELSON, (Nelson Daily News) — Pleading guilty to a charge of having carnal knowledge of a girl between 14 and 16 years of age, his sister-in-law, Yoshitaka Takashima of Slocan was sentenced last Saturday by His Honor Judge W. A. Nisbet to spend a year in Oakalla prison.

His mother, Mrs. Tsujiko Takashima, pleaded guilty to a charge of concealing the birth of a premature, still-born child of the girl involved, and received six months suspended sentence, being bonded in the sum of $500 "to keep the peace."

"There is some doubt as to whether it was your real intention to conceal the fact that there had been a birth," said His Honor in sentencing Mrs. Takashima. That she apparently made efforts, by sending her son, to obtain a doctor at the time of the birth, "indicated that she was not trying to conceal it."

"I didn't use my common sense to do a wrong thing like that," said Takashima, when he was invited to speak for himself before being sentenced.

Pulp Mill Production Drops

TORONTO.—Shortages of materials and the necessary replacement of a large proportion of employees were two chief factors in a drop in production at Port Alice and Woodfibre plants of the B. C. Pulp and Paper Co., Lawrence Killam, president stated in his annual report. Despite increased plant capacity, production was lower and net profits declined from $601,000 in 1941 to $242,000 in 1942.

ALL JAPANESE NEED TRAVEL PERMIT

MONTREAL. — The Canadian Press said that Royal Canadian Mounted Police stressed in Montreal last week that persons of Japanese ancestry may not travel from one location to another in Canada without special travel permits.

The report said that approximately 190 Japanese, mostly Canadian-born, were employed in the city, chiefly as domestics. Police said that some apparently were not aware of the necessity for travel permits.

(Restrictions on travel were imposed by the British Columbia Security Commission in Order No. 36, which forbids any evacuee from moving from the locality in which he is settled without a permit from the Commission or RCMP.)

MEN MAY CUT FUEL TO EASE SHORTAGE

(From the Kaslo Kootenaian)

In response to the national warning given in this and other newspapers by Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, arrangements are under way to utilize a portion of the Japanese labor at Kaslo and other points, to take out a large quantity of fire killed fuel wood at the foot of True Blue Mountain. The local Forestry officials will of course, cruise this timber before the work starts, and we are told that the removal of this dead wood will increase, rather than decrease, the value of this limit for commercial logging.

Application has been made for taking out the timber permit, and the cutting and hauling of the wood to the car on the waterfront is being handled by a co-operative group of Japanese workmen.

An organization meeting was held Monday evening, and as we understand it, the Japanese workmen will get a cash payment per cord in the bush, and the balance when the wood is placed F.O.B. It is estimated every workman will make current wages, and, coming on the heels of the Commission's decision to discontinue a great portion of the payroll, it will be a god-send to the local Japanese, who will be able to get self-supporting occupation right at home.

The whole plan of course has to be sanctioned by the Selective Service Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but no difficulty is anticipated in this direction.

Y.W.B.A. FORMED AT PICTURE BUTTE, ALTA.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — With the assistance of Mrs. Y. Kawamura, the first meeting of the Picture Butte Young Women's Buddhist Association was held here Feb. 7. Hisaye Shigemi was elected president, and will be assisted by an executive including Kimiko Tanaka, vice-president; Emiko Shikaze, secretary; Hideko Kunitomo, treasurer; Yaeko Shoji, Sachiko Katakami, corresponding secretaries; Shizue Abe, Kikue Kajiwara, auditors; Tsuyako Katakami, sports convener.

District representatives are Yaeko Shoji, Momoyo Moriyama, Namiko Ichino, Keiko Ikeda, Yoshiye Miki and Teruko Hirota.

OBITUARY

NAMI TANAKA

The death occurred at the Hastings Park Hospital on March 15 of Nami Tanaka in her twenty-fourth year, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Genya Tanaka, formerly of Vancouver and now of Slocan. Funeral services were held at the Hompa Temple, with Rev. R. Tatibana officiating.

SOMEONE'S SOUGHT

MRS. FUKU KOSHIBA of Headingly, Manitoba, wishes to know the whereabouts of SHOSAKU IWASAKI

S. Kawai of Griffin Lake Camp (via Three Valley, B. C.) would like to get in touch with Hiroshi Kawai. Anyone knowing his address is asked to notify the inquirer, since the matter concerned is very urgent.

Round the Towns . . .

Slocan Bukkyokai Concert

SLOCAN CITY. — Estimated audiences of 4300 people saw the concert sponsored late last month by the Slocan Bukkyokai. The concert ran for seven consecutive nights.

Under the efficient direction of Mr. Tomoichi Nakamura, two plays, a tragedy, "Haha" and a comedy, "Nankin Bukuro" were presented. Vocal solos, dances and manzais were also presented in the program in which fifty artists participated.

Complete School System Opened In Kaslo City

KASLO. — In a brief ceremony at the local Drill Hall, the first complete school system in an Interior Housing Centre was officially opened last week. 300 students are now attending from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. a nine-room, grades 1 - 8 schoolhouse instituted in a rebuilt building.

Superintendent H. P. Lougheed, local school principal, H. R. MacArthur and Rev. K. Shimizu gave short talks urging the pupils to take fullest advantages from these classrooms. Chairman Roy Shinobu introduced the Nisei teachers to the audience which included many parents. They were Misses Hideko Hidaka, Sue Matsugu, Naka Suzuki, Ayako Sato, Molly Fujita, Nobuko Toda, Lily Uyeda, Betty Shinohara, and Matiko Uyeda.

Through the generosity of the local residents, books and pencils were distributed to the children following the ceremony.

* * *

Provisions still have to be made for high school students who are being coached by university graduates in their spare time from high school correspondence courses. A number of Nisei are attending the local high school paying a fee of four dollars per month.

Shinobu Heads Koyukai

At the meeting of the Kaslo Koyukai recently, Saburo Shinobu, former active citizen and business man in Vancouver was elected to head the organization. He will be assisted by a full slate of executives newly elected at the same meeting.

* * *

On Inspection Tour

KASLO. — Mrs. Maxwell Loveys of Toronto, who is inspecting Japanese settlements in B. C. for the Women's Missionary Board of Canada, left for Slocan Valley on Thursday of this week. Prior to coming to Kaslo, she visited Tashme and Lillooet. She reported that she was was very much pleased with Lillooet where the evacuees had built their own houses.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Hayashi would like their friends to know their new address is c/o Mr. John R. Elford, R. R. No. 1, Islington, Ontario.

TASHME TIMES

Miss McLaughlin Takes Charge of High School

TASHME. — A welcome party was held by the United Church in honor of Miss M. McLaughlin who recently arrived in Tashme to take charge of the high school classes.

Born and educated in Manitoba, Miss McLaughlin has resided in Japan for 18 years teaching in commercial and girls' schools. She left Yokohama last June and returned to Canada after touching East Africa.

* * *

Miss E. Ryan and Rev. Y. Ono are at present in charge of the Sunday services of the Tashme United Church while Emiko Okamura is looking after the Sunday School assisted by twelve Nisei. Rev. McWilliams travels from Vancouver every Sunday for the church services. He will reside in Tashme as soon as a suitable house is prepared.

* * *

MANUFACTURE SHOYU SOON

A shoe repair shop has opened with four men occupied at the task. Miso and shoyu manufacture will soon get under way under Commission supervision in a specially constructed building.

By the order of the authorities the practice of charging 10 per cent on the amount for obtaining money orders has been stopped after protest by the Japanese Committee had been made.

* * *

WEDDING BELLS

KIMURA — YAMAGA

The marriage took place in Vancouver at the home of Rev. W. R. McWilliams on Thursday, March 18, of Miss Toyo Yamaga and Mr. Sam Kimura. The bride who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yamaga, former prominent family in Haney, B. C. was attended by Miss Yaeko Nagai and the groom by Mr. Ted Matsuura.

KATSUYAMA — SHOYAMA

Saturday, March 20, was the date chosen for the Toronto wedding of Fumi, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Shoyama of Kamloops, B.C., and Mr. Tamo Katsuyama, formerly of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and now residing in Toronto. Miss Tomie Katsuyama attended the bride, and Mr. Kaz Nakamoto was best man for the groom.

Rev. Yoshioka Visits Camp

THUNDER RIVER. — Rev. Y. Yoshioka of Kelowna was a welcomed guest at the Thunder River camp last month where he told many interesting stories concerning the Interior Housing Centres to the lonely men. Because of train connections, he was unable to visit the Lempriere and Pyramid camps as he had originally planned.

Man. Letters Tell Of Conditions

By REV. J. KABAYAMA

Around Morris this year, twenty families are needed for sugar beet farms. To people who are thinking of coming out here, I will say that there is absolutely no worry to be had regarding living conditions, now or in the post-war period, for Manitoba is the most cosmopolitan of all provinces in Canada and the people really friendly and understanding.

The following excerpts from letters which I received from friends in various parts of Manitoba give a picture of the general conditions that will be met here.

* * *

OAKVILLE. "S.M."—We had often heard and thought that the Manitoba winter was very severe. Thinking this, every day we kept on saying, the real cold has yet to come . . . the real cold has yet to come . . . but January and February passed into March and now spring is just around the corner.

In the middle of February we had a period of very warm weather that had us fooled for a while. According to the local people, in March, the wind begins to blow and the temperature drops, but at present we have no rain, the air is dry and the land is wonderful.

When the wind blows, the piled-up snow is scattered over the wide prairie like waves after waves of rolling white sea. And when it is clear, the sun's rays strike the snow to form a picture that is becutiful as nature itself . . . and we wonder . . . We are passing each day grateful for life and all the little pleasures it can bring.

* * *

EMERSON. "M.K." — Unless one contacts the real earth, touch it, work on it and nurse it, one cannot experience nor enjoy the real pleasures . . . and yes, the worries of this earth.

In January the water tank in the basement froze, and the reservoir was unusable due to the presence of cows, pigs and horses nearby. We melted the snow, or sawing the ice on the river we hauled the water to our homes by horses. It was very hard work.

*

When we pass through such experiences, we can appreciate the hardships of the early pioneers who first came into this territory and opened up the land.

The severe winter has now passed and spring is nearly here. Although, I am getting old, I am looking forward to the work in the coming season.

* * *

ST. PIERRE. — The long awaited spring with its warm sunshine is melting the snow, and here and there the rich earth shows. A strange shrub lies bare, a desolated sight to the eye, and here, a pussy willow has budded into the size of a rice. I took one and tried to crush it. I could not. I took a bite. Inside was a faintly greenish tainted seed.

In the middle of February, there was a ten-day break of warm weather that made us wonder if spring had come. The temperature rose and remained at 40 and 50 degrees. On the farms, the pigs and the cows were freed from their barns to stretch their legs and enjoy the sunshine. On the wide prairie there were no sound of busy tractor at work; no sign of man nor beast. But spring will soon come.

The first group of evacuees from Haney, who came last April, found the snow still on the ground. We now wonder if winter jumps into summer so startingly as it must have done.

* * *

We have heard that quite a number of Japanese will come from B.C. this year to work on the sugar beet farms of Manitoba. In Alberta, the price of the beet contract has risen from $27 to $33 per acre and a similar raise is expected in Manitoba. In fact, we are hoping that it will be higher than that of Alberta.

K. YASUMATSU

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道路建設工事は斯うして行はれてゐる

昨年三月から六月まではシャブルやペツク等を用ひ人力ばかりで道路修理工事を進めたプリンストン

（プリンストン第一キャンプ通信）各地道路キャンプからの通信が大体の概況ばかり傳へてゐて、何ういふ風に工事が進められてゐるか知られてゐないやうである。それでニューカナダアンの求めに應じてこゝにプリンストン第一キャンプ職員が何ういふ仕事をして來たかのあらましを書くことにする。道路建設キャンプは各所に散在してゐて其の內在する地形、土質、對象物の關係如何によつて工事の進展に差異があらうし、新工した當時と現在とでも大なる相違がある上に仕事も分業的になつてゐる。で夫れらの點を考慮して昨年三月吾々が當地へ來た時の事から書る事にする。

昨年三月の工事初めの頃は、道具としてはシャブル、ピツク、ペクタの三種だけで、キャンプから約二哩離れたプリンストン寄りの地點で、道路の曲りくねつたカーヴを取り除く工事に着手した。何しろ崖は五十呎もあらうといふ高所から山を崩すのであつたが二ケ月を費やして大カーヴ四ケ所を見事に取りのぞいた。何しろ人力のみによつて行動する事とて工事は捗らず、四月の末に至つて漸く三臺のウイハバーが配給されたに過ぎなかつたのである。かくてペツクで岩をくだいてはシャブルでへネるといふやり方ではあつたが、カーヴの幾つかを除き道幅を擴めスロープを造りして約三ケ月後の六月初旬に至つて此の舊道路の擴張工事は一先づ終了した。鋼シャブルやアツキス等を肩にして出た一行八十餘名が仕事場さして出動するさまは昔の農民一揆も斯くやと思はせるものがあつた。

◇

六月上旬からはキャンプ上手の高所に新道路をつくるために新に山の斜面にシャブルを入れる事になつた。こゝは今から八九年前に失業者救濟キャンプがあつた頃、其の道筋の三、四哩の間にあつた立木は一と通り切り拂はれてゐるので吾々は此の處女地にシャブルやペツキを打ち込んだわけである。柔かい部分は瞬く間に開かれて行つたが、粘土層の所に打ちあたつたが最後ヤトツタやペツキもはじき返されて了ふ。砂礫層も困難な部分であり、安山岩が埋もれてゐてテコでも動かぬのが無數にあるといふ工合であつた。測量によれば凡そ三十一呎位の道幅が普通であり、カーヴのあるあたりは五十呎もあるかに見ゆる。此の新道路の工事を始めた頃ウイハバー二三十臺が仕事場に現はれはじめて無駄な努力を省くことになつた結果、仕事も着々と進んで行つた。元來この工事場には大型の機械を入れる計畫があつたので其の通り道をあけておけばよいといふのであつたが、道幅と平にすれば其の一方の土堤になる部分は總てスロープにしなければならず却々骨が折れるものではない。

今年からキャタピラ使用

新道の下ごしらへはドシ／＼進む

ガメ・シャブルが運び込まれたのは七月上旬で、それが新道路の工事場に乘込むまでに十一日を要やしてやつとの事で活動を開始したこの機械は人力のみでは何うにもならぬ各所の岩層や粘土層の末了部分を片づけ目下は砂礫層の部分にかゝつてゐるが、附屬人員六名に過ぎないものゝ驚くほどの能率をあげる。其の後本年になつてからキャタピラが使用し出され、山の斜面はグン／＼と道の形になりつゝある。現在最先端はキャンプから二哩程離れた所であるが、現在雪の中で道路工事に當つてゐるのは此の二つの機械だけである。

◇

右の外か岩石を爆破する係りがある。これは七名乃至十名からなつて、三、四ケ所も同時に爆發させる時の光景はすさまじき限りで、現在でも一哩くらゐの地點で作業中であり其音響は毎日のやうにインドクを賑はしてゐる。

◇

道路兩側三十呎の立木を十五六名の一組がドシ／＼と切り拂つて行く樣も一つの壯觀であつた。これは大体六月いつぱいで終つたが、ブラッシュは總て燒却し、殘された幹は燃料係がマキにつくつたが、冬になつて道路工事が不可能になつてからは大部分のものがマキ切りに從事して今日に及んでゐる。

丸太で造る

いろ／＼な家

道路キャンプにも色々な専門的技術を持つた者が來てゐるが其の中で技術を有用に發揮する事が出來て居るのは大工さんくらゐのものであらう。大工といつても家を建てる専門のものから船大工、指し物師まで色々で道具はすべて個人所有のが使用されて居り、最初にはトツハウスを建て、其後自分の小屋、便所、ガラージ、白人の事務所宿泊所の建築や修理等の作業が後から／＼と續出してゐる。材料は總て手製の丸太で、それを手際よく削られてロックハウスと化するのである。ある時は土橋に使ふ三十呎ものゝ十四×十四の角材が山から切り出される。みんな丸太をけづつて角材とするのである。鍛冶屋、プラマー等の熟練工もゐて夫れ／＼専門の腕さへを見せて居る。

その他ウヰーターが七、八名居る。ホースが三頭居た時分にはホースマンも居たが現在は百姓家に返したので此の仕事はなくなつた。キャンプ内には元は老人、不具者、病身者等もゐて輕い勞働の掃除とか雜勞働に就いてゐたが、それらは一應ヘスタングスパークの病院に送られて何れへか落ちついた模様であり、其の後のキャンプ內の勞働はキャンプ內の[illegible]、掃除係り、電氣係り、食料庫係り、オフイスのタイピスト、郵便兼病院係り、油係り、風呂係り、火夫、メカニツク、ツーリスアイター等々約十八人さらゐで處理してゐる（太田生）

◇

○訂正●『ヒゲ物語』中野崎清喜氏がスローカンに移動であつたのはタシメに移動と訂正。

ロツキー山の東側で就働

冬季四ケ月の山働も近く終了し 三月末にはビート畑にかへる

（アルバータ州バーミス通信）昨年十一月十四日、一行二十三名と共に此のバーミスの伐木キャンプに來て以來既に四ケ月餘、約束の期限である三月末日も眼前に迫つてきた。人里離れた山奥ではあるが、今別れを告げるとなると言ひ知れぬさびしさを感ずる。兄弟のやうにして毎日睦まじく働いて來た友とも今別れては何時また會ふ機會が訪れるやら――。四ケ月の短い期間ではあつたが、一生を通じて恐らく忘れる事が出來ぬであらう色々の問題にも遭遇した。その都度兄弟たちの心と心は一層固く結ばれて行くばかりだつた。吾々はもとビート耕作の目的で住み慣れた海岸から移動して來たのであるから、いま再びビート畑に歸るのは當然ではあるが一望千里の大平原でうず倦く砂塵をたゝかひつゝ働くビート作りも決して樂なものではない。殊に吾々日本人を理解しない少數の雇主があつたのは甚だ遺憾であつたが彼等も日本人の眞價を漸く認めて次第にその態度を變へつゝあることは、せめてもの喜びである。滯在中あれほど憧れてゐたロッキー連峰ではあつたが、昨年は西側のレーンボー道路キャンプに、今はまた東側のバーミスの伐木キャンプに夫々變つた仕事に從事しようとは夢想だにしなかつたところである。此の貴い体驗こそは、やがて巡り會ふであらう對友知己への、またと得がたき語り草である。ロッキーを去るに臨み無量の感慨をいだく者は、ひとり僕のみではあるまい。ニューカナディアンの發展と各地に在住する諸氏の御多幸を祈る。（北川謙一）

長さ七十呎の架橋準備中

雪どけと共に全人員が道路工事に就く筈の サンダーリヴアーの道路キャンプ

（サンダーリヴァー通信）當地にも漸く春らしき日々が訪れて來て晴天の日中など、とても暖かく働き良い時期となつた。でも例年より雪が深くて道路工事も思ふやうに捗らず、目下は新道になる部分の切株を白人勞働者が爆破中で、雪が解けると共に全部の人々が道路工事に就働することゝ思はれる。目下はキャンプより西南約三哩半の地點に幅廿四呎長さ七十呎の架橋準備中であるが可なり長い橋のことゝて相當日數を要することであらう。此の架橋工事に働く以外の人々は新道の切り開きや伐倒した大木を新に横切りする等の仕事に就いて居て一同一日の休みもなく働いてゐる。

◇

二月中に休暇を得て各地を訪問した十四名の人々は順次キャンプに歸つて來て、各地の狀況を報告するのでキャンプ一同は新らしい話を大いに喜んで居るが、各訪問者は行つた先々で受けた厚意を深く感謝してゐる。なほ三月六日にも四名の人々が各希望地訪問のため出發した。

◇

三月十日にはケローナの吉岡牧師が當キャンプを訪問、晩には食堂に於て茶話會を開き吉岡牧師より有益なる精神講話をきゝ一同感謝してゐる。同氏はピラミド、レンピーアの兩キャンプをも訪問する豫定であつたが汽車便その他の都合でそれが出來ず、もう一と晩當地に留まり十一日夜も食堂に於て各地に散在する日本人の有様を興味ぶかく語られたが、何の娯樂もない吾々には大なる慰安であつた。同氏が再び訪問せられるやう吾々は希望してゐる。（佐藤泰市）

入場者四千三百人

（スローカン通信）去る二月下旬スローカン佛教會主催にて七日間連續して[illegible]された[illegible]會の入場者延人員は四千三百餘名に達した。[illegible]『[illegible]』と喜劇『[illegible]』は中村友一郎氏の下に男女俳優[illegible]が力演したことゝて人氣がいやが上にも上り[illegible]の盛況をつげたので右のほか[illegible]、[illegible]、[illegible]等もプログラムの中に加へられて居り出演者も五十名以上にのぼつた。

スローカンで

將棋對抗試合

（スローカン通信）三月十[illegible]日[illegible]オフ公會堂にてベーファーム[illegible]レモンクリーク[illegible]の將棋對抗試合があり七十六局さして[illegible]十[illegible]、三十五敗、一分けの[illegible]でベ軍が[illegible]した。當日の呼物はベ軍大[illegible]本[illegible]太氏とレ軍の大[illegible]田[illegible]氏の[illegible]局で[illegible]一[illegible]の大[illegible]を[illegible]じ結局引分けとなつた。[illegible]本氏は五勝〇敗一分三休、[illegible]田氏は六勝二敗一分で[illegible]も[illegible]したのはベ軍の尾本[illegible]氏の八勝一敗、高崎氏の七勝一敗、[illegible]氏の七勝二敗であつたが、[illegible]田氏は[illegible]の三[illegible]に[illegible]つた。（神村[illegible]）

高島は收監一ケ年

（ネルソン發）自分の[illegible]に不[illegible]の行為をしたといふ[illegible]で[illegible]の[illegible]所で審理されてゐたスローカンの高島良[illegible]は去る土曜日[illegible]スペクト判事からオキラ刑務所で一ケ年の服役をする宣告を與へられた。又右の[illegible]の[illegible]をかくしてゐたといふ[illegible]で有罪となり審理された高島の[illegible]は五百[illegible]のボンド附きで六ケ月間判決を保留された。

カソリツク教會

（ネアソン發）カズロー及スローカンの日本人[illegible]で[illegible]するために[illegible]ソリツク教會のシスター[illegible]が近々來着することになつてゐる。

本紙に寄附を感謝

下高[illegible]ドクター[illegible]は[illegible]ダアーリノン[illegible]の結婚記念としてニューカナダアンに[illegible]金を寄附

March 27, 1943
...ns...
...HME TIMES
...Laughlin Takes
...f High School
— A welcome party was ... United Church in honor of ... Laughlin who recently ... came to take charge of the ... classes.
... educated in Manitoba, ... ghlin has resided in Japan ... teaching in commercial ... hools. She left Yokohama ... d returned to Canada af... East Africa.
...van and Rev. Y. Ono are ... charge of the Sunday ... e Tashme United Church ... Okamura is looking af... day School assisted by ... Rev. McWilliams travels ... ver every Sunday for the ... ces. He will reside in ... soon as a suitable house
...URE SHOYU SOON
...air shop has opened with ... upied at the task. Miso ... anufacture will soon get ... nder Commission super... ecially constructed build...
...er of the authorities, the ... harging 10 per cent of ... for obtaining money or ... stopped after protests ... ese Committee had been
...DING BELLS
...YAMAGA
...ge took place in Vancou... ome of Rev. W. R. Mc... Thursday, March 18, of ... amaga and Mr. Sam K... de who is the daughter ... rs. Y. Yamaga, former... ily in Haney, B.C., was ... Miss Yaeko Nagai and ... Mr. Ted Matsuura.
...A — SHOYAMA
...arch 20, was the date ... e Toronto wedding of ... ughter of Mr. and Mrs. ... of Kamloops, B.C., and ... suyama, formerly of the ... te Islands, and now re... nto. Miss Tomie Katsu... the bride, and Mr. Kaz... s best man for the
...oka Visits Camp
...RIVER. — Rev. Y. Yo... owna was a welcomed ... hunder River camp last ... e told many interesting ... ning the Interior Hous... o the lonely men. Be... connections, he was an ... e Lempriere and Pyra... he had originally plan...
...dian
...ich
... New Canadian
... New Canadian
...さい
...して下さい

生活の事は心配なく 戦後の安全も豫想出來る

最もコスモポリタンの州マニトバ

(マニトバ州モーリス通信)此の春には當モーリス地方で更に二十家族を移動さする事になつてゐる生活の事については決して心配はない——のみならず戦後に於ても當地方の人々の氣分は最も安全であると思はれる。こゝはカナダ中でも最もコスモポリタンの州である最近オークスヲフにゐる人から來た手紙には「マニトバの冬は非常に寒いと思つてゐたのに夫れ程でもないと話してゐるうちに一月下旬に四日ばかり思ひ切つた寒さが襲つて來たが、二月半ばからはまた暖かくなつた。近所の白人の話では三月になれば風が吹いて寒くなるとの事である。今頃のやうだと寒氣(空氣が乾いでゐて心地がよい。晴の日に外を見ると地上に積んだ雪が吹き飛ばされて廣い野原は白い大波の寄せてくるやうで壯觀である。又天氣のよい時は日光が雪に映じて其の美しさは何とも云へぬ。……永い間の安易な冬籠りの生活も何もせずに居ると退屈なものであるので、自分は日課のやうに毎日分に應した勉強を少しづゝしてゐる。そして何時如何なる所に於ても神の惠みの導きのあるものであることを信じて心を安らかに落して居る」とあり、又北方のロギングキャンプに働きに行つた人から來た手紙には「今のところ此所には日本人は私一人だが別に淋しいとも思はぬ。すべての人類は皆兄弟なりと教へられてゐる私には日本人も白人の差別はない。却てウルさい事がなくてよいとさへ思つてゐる」といふ風に、何れも氣持の持ち方で感謝の日々を送り得てゐる事が記されてゐる。(赤川英盛)

將來の根底を廣くつよく

開拓者の勞苦をしのびつゝ努力しよう

(マニトバ州エマーソン通信)何事も自分が實地に當らねば世の苦勞も樂しみも味ふことは出來ぬ。一月中旬以來一ヶ月程はベースメントの水タンクが凍結し、飲溜池の水は牛馬の糞尿で使用できず毎日雪をとかしたり河の氷をノコギリで引割り馬で運んでそれをとかして使用したが却々骨が折れるこんな苦心も自分が實地に當るとき、幾十年の昔からこゝに移住し此の曠野を開拓して今日の大をなさしめた人々の勞苦を眞に味ふ事が出來る。日本人の移動は昨秋一段落をつげた形となつたが、今年は其の移動地より再びカナダの產業に從事させるため、再定住の計畫が進められ、農園に山林に或は工場にと早くも募集に着手し出した模樣ときく。何れの場合に於ても、ノケ者にされるよりも、迎へられるといふ事は氣持の好いことであるに相違ないが、「それほどまでに吾々がカナダの產業上に必要であるならば、過去四十年間にわたり產業上に相當の成績をあげて來たものの根底までも打ちすての移動とは……」と理屈を言へば言ひたくなる。だがこれが戦爭だ。又ビーシー州では日本人といへば猫もシャクシも排斥々々と差別待遇しておきながら、そのビーシー州に於て今度は各所で日本人の就働を要求してゐる。これも常識にかなはぬと感じられるが、これも戦爭からである。或人は言ふであらう。「必要の時のみ使ふて置いて戰後人口過剰となり、あちらでも排斥、こちらでも排斥といふ時にも、何を言ふても馬耳東風の知らぬ顔で居られては……」と一應はたしかにもつともな話ではあるが戦後の問題は、今吾々が何んのかんのと言ふて見たところではじまらない。又一部の人士が、「戰後は日本人を全部送還する」とか「ビーシー州へは歸らせぬ」とか、おきまりの文句で叫び立てて見たところで、これまた何の効果のあるものでもあるまい。そんな問題は戰後に、大きな世界の檜舞臺で決せられる譯であるから、吾々はそれにまかせておくほかない。ただ、吾々はカナダの恩惠によつて生存してゐる限り、國策に副ふべき產業に從事して居ればよいのだ。吾々ビート農園働きも、昨年最初に募集された條件通りに全部が滿足とまでは行かず、可なりの不滿もあつたけれども、これは當局者としても手落ちのあつたことを認めて居り、今年は出來得るかぎりベストをつくして滿足を與へるやうにすると發表して居る。

そこで今年での平原州へ來やうとする人たちは、戰後の問題は大きな所にまかせておいて、自給自足の出來る所に向つて進むべきである。殊にも元氣旺盛なる前途有為の青壯年たちが、雲雀の巢の如き都居安易の生活をして居ることは禁物である。人生の進路に最も大切な眞の艱苦をなめるのも味ふてその事を避けてはならぬ。故に此の機を逸せず、適當なる家族の人達は自ら望む所に轉住し自活の道を講じ將來を打開して行かれるやうに望むものである。かくする事によつてのみ、カナダ全土にわたり吾々の將來の根底はより廣くより強く植付けられるのだ。(元谷竹次郎)

「大根々々で半年暮らす あとの半年は寢てくらす」

(マニトバ州セントピアー通信)時折りめぐる陽春の陽の光りに地上の雪は段々とやせて、ところどころに現れた黑土や馬糞などをむき出してゐる。この邊の平地には見慣れぬ灌木が茂つて居り、今は雪に覆はれ、すべて落葉してゐるがその中にあつて樹柳だけは米粒ばかりの芽をつけてゐる。試みに其の一つを取つてつぶして見ようとしたが、なかなかつぶれない。齒でかんで見た。中にはほんの僅ばかり青味をおびたシンがある。これがいつになつたら緑に光り、早春らしい暖かい日光が野原を明るく照らし、春の喜びを吾々にもたらしてくれるだらうか。二月中旬に一度、春になつたかと思はるる天候が十日ばかり續いた。四、五十度平均の溫かさであつた。農家では牛馬や豚をバーンから出して運動と日光浴をさせたのであつたが再び寒さとなり、農家は又もや冬眠に入つてゐる形で、曠野にはトラクターの響もなければ、人馬の影もない。が春は何れにしても來る。

大根問答

▲マニトバ州でも今年ビーシー州からシュガービート耕作に日本人を呼ぶのだらうか。

△新聞や人の話では澤山の日本人家族を要求してゐるやうだ。

▲アルバータ州では賃金を一エーカー二十七弗から最低基準三十三弗に引上げたさうだが、マニトバ州では何うなるのだらうか。

△アルバータで引上げた以上、マニトバでも昨年のまゝではあるまい。當然引上げる事と思ふ。吾々は當局と相談して早速引上げて貰はねばならぬ。むしろマニトバはアルバータ以上に引上げて貰はなければ總ての點から考へて見て引合ひがとれない。

▲今年更に日本人が來るとして家屋はどんな工合だらうか。

△勿論あると思ふ。日本人を呼ばうとするならば、それと共に薪炭、用水、交通の便など充分考へてゐることゝ思ふ。

▲賃金支拂ひの敏速をはかる必要があると思ふが。

△昨年は多少敏速を缺いた農家もあつた樣だが、今年はそんな事のないやうに充分コミッション及び砂糖會社などと連絡をとつて、最も迅速に勘定するやうにして貰はねば實際に「勘定が感情」を害して思はざる破綻を生ずることがある

▲思ひやりある待遇も希望したいものである。

△マニトバ州はフランス系人が多いせいか、人々の氣風が質朴で大陸的悠長さがあつて氣持のよい交際が出來るやうだ。又コミッションでは經濟的に不如意の人々には人數の多寡に應じて月々補助金を出して居り、ストーヴのない人には買つてくれた。

▲學校が何うなつてゐるか。

△昨年の九月の新學期から皆通學して居る。

▲病氣の時は?。

△醫藥は皆コミッションで責任をもつて便利をはかつてゐるから心配はない。マニトバ州も健康地と見えてビーシー州で弱かつた人もみな丈夫になつてゐる。不幸にして死亡した場合にはコミッションで責任をもつて解決する筈だ。

とにかく、群集密居して不安た生活を送ることを欲せざる人(或ひは安易な生活であるかも知れんが)多少の艱苦と戰つても、廣大無邊の大天地に自由の手腕をふるつて新生命を開拓しようとする人は進んで移住すべきであると思ふ

大根大根で半年暮らす ヨイ〳〵
あとの半年は寢て暮す。ヨーイヨーイ、デッカンショ

といふ歌の言葉がピッタリと來る吾々の今の生活ではある。(安松小作)

音樂やスポーツを通して

生活を豊かにしてくれるレイモンド

(レイモンド通信)二月十四日の日曜日夜當地第一モルモン教會堂に於て赤十字の報告會あり引續き音樂會があつた。集まるもの數百名、席なくして立つてゐる人も多數といふ盛況さであつた。初め幾人かの若い人達のピアノソロ、ピアノクオーテットがあつた。プログラムの進むに從つてザビンキー氏のヴァイオリンソロがありテイクト嬢の伴奏で二回あつたが、二回ともその妙技にアンコールを送り聽衆は音樂が引きだすい空氣に醉はされた。

◇

又三月廿六日夜には當地の[illegible]ホールに於てハイ校生のバスケットボール對抗試合が催された。このレイモンドは南アルバータの三つのローカルタウンの中心にあつて西十二哩にマグラスあり東十二哩にスターリングがあつて、この三つのタウンのハイスクール所謂リーグ戰をして來れ、ト[illegible]の[illegible]で戰つてきてゐるのである然るに當夜のマグラスとの試合はレイモンドにとつては若しも負けたら此のリーグ戰から除外されることになるので實に責任ある試合であつた。先づ試合前レイモンド應援團は東側のスタンドを埋めつくして數百の男女學生が聲援の紙を手にして若者、聲援團のリーダー五人はメガホーンを手にして應援をリードしてゐる。マグラスも選手を守つて約百名の聲援團が乘り込み反對側のスタンドに陣取つて二人のリーダーにより盛んに聲援を送りラ、ラ、ラのチアーとかくる。其の他の席は兩タウンの大人の觀衆にて埋めつくされてゐるやがて兩校の選手がスマートなユニフォームを着用し相手に[illegible]れて[illegible]練習の後有名な審判ジャクソン氏の笛にて試合開始、試合は初めより接戰で[illegible]はマグラスがリードしてゐるので聲援團の興奮はもう熱狂的になつた。しかし中頃からレイモンドが勝ち越して行き一點を入れる毎に立ち上つてハットを投げ上げて喜ぶまさに[illegible]を呈す。結局四二對三五でレイモンドが勝利したことには一同嬉しさうで殊に學生はスネークダンスをして大騷ぎであつた

◇

[illegible]は渡加して十四ヶ年、このレイモンドに移住して來て初めてハイ校生の對抗競技を觀、聲援團の熱狂ぶりにふれて日本の學生時代のことを想ひ出し若いスポーツの血が湧き[illegible]したことであつた。レイモンド[illegible]通して我ら[illegible]生活が[illegible]してくれる所であるしかし日本人の見方はこんな簡單な娛樂にはあまり關心を見せてゐないやうであるが實に惜しい事である。我等の中でも音樂やスポーツ[illegible]通して我らの生活を常に潤いてくれる機會が提供されてあることを心して、それを利用せねばならぬと思ふ。([illegible]山生)

▲ウイニペッグにゐた豐田厚氏はビーシー州ウエストバンクへ轉[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 六ヶ月前金二弗

編輯兼發行人 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤庄太
同 伊藤良一
工場 辻弘太郎

【社說】アルバタ州にならへ
日系市民に對する禁酒解禁

新聞報道の傳へるところによると、アルバータ州政府は、本年初めから實施してゐたアルバータ州内にゐる日本人種がビーア・パーラーに入つたり酒類を購入したりすることを禁止する法規を取消したといふことである。その理由については、右の日本人に對する禁酒規定を設けた際には、完全に忠誠なる日系カナダ人と認められてゐる者に對して此の禁止が打撃を與へるであらうことを認識しなかつたからだと說明されてゐる。而してアルバータ州政府としては、遠からず州内に於て戰爭生產物たるシュガービーツの耕作に從事するところの日系カナダ人に對する自由を不本意且不必要に束縛する意志もない事を言外に附加へてゐる。

吾々は、此のアルバータ州政府の言外の意味を其儘額面通りにとりたいと思ふ。パール・ハーバー以來吾々は長い期間にわたつて、デモクラチックなカナダに於ける市民としての吾々の主義を助長するところの政府當局者の激勵を、少くとも其の節だけでも見せてくれることを待ち望んでゐたのである。其の表象はヴィクトリアからもオタワからも未だ曾て示されたことがないのである。今次の行動は、カナダ生れの市民としての吾々の資格は、よしんば戰時中であらうとも、人種の故を以つて全的に沒却されるものでないといふことをはじめて具體的に指示したものゝ如くである。アルバータ州政府の行動は、偏狹なる利己のためからではなくして、むしろ大局的な識見をもつて市民としての責任ある自由を支持しようとするものであり、その故にこそ、移動以來はじめて、新しき制限を設ける代りに在來あつたものまでも撤廢するの行動に出でたものであるといふ風に、吾々は考へたいのである。

而してまた吾々は、責任ある當局者がアルバータの行動にホンの少しでも留意して、太平洋沿岸から移動した日系カナダ人の打ちひしがれてゐる「モラール（士氣）」を回復させる事に、永い目をもつて大膽に行動してくれるならば「ゴースト・タウン」にゐる一萬三千人の人々を生產的な仕事に就け、有用なる市民となすことにより、國家の今日の重荷となつてゐるところのものを計り知れざる程に輕減することが出來るであらうといふ吾々の熱意ある確信をも披瀝したいのである。

二世よ、考へ方を一新せよ

アルバータ州ノーブルフォード 鈴木茂雄

今後幾年續くか先きの見透しの出來ぬ此の世相下に於て、吾々凡々なる無爲的な生活から脫却して如何にして、より有意義な生き方をするかといふことは、現下の吾々に與へられてゐる大きな課題である。農閑期のアルバータの冬季の生活は、實に退屈にして無味乾燥なものであることを經驗したのであるが、現在の情勢下にあつてはこれを打開する事は容易なことでなく、先づ戰時中は現狀維持に滿足しなければならぬかも知れぬ。

そこで吾々として此の際ともかく考へなければならぬことは、戰後をいかにして生きるかといふ事である。しかして戰後に於ける吾々の行くべき道は、戰前のそれとは大なる變化あることが容易に想像され得る。此の移動を契機として吾々に何等かの暗示を與へてくれた筈であり、或意味からいへば、ハッキリと吾々の進むべき道を敎へてくれたのである。此見地から吾々が將來を眺めるとき、そこには闇の夜の明け行く空を見出だす樣な氣がする。今まで中途半端な存在であつた二世が、行くべき道を確然と敎へられたことは吾々として最大の喜びでなくてはならぬ。

誰れもが生れ故郷に執着のない者はないであらう。今まで馴れてきた樂な生活、悠長な日暮し——かうした樂土的な部面のみを眺めて、戰後も此のはかない夢を追ひ續けるか、それとも吾々に與へられた試練を、勇氣一ぱい乘りきつて進むか、今こそ吾々二世は思想的にも一新して方針を定めなければならぬ時である。

幸か不幸か、吾々には今有り餘る程の時間がある。この機會を最大限度に善用して、來るべき活躍時代の原動力を養ふことに向けたならば、吾々は禍ひを轉じて福となすことも出來るのである。徒らに眼前の暗い方面ばかりを眺めて悲觀せず、あくまで冷靜に事態を觀察して將來の開拓に努力しなければならぬ。

吾々が戰前の生活なるものを追懷するとき、そこに見出すものは、餘りにも利己主義的享樂にのみ走りすぎた嫌ひはないであらうか。その享樂的な氣分から脫皮するだけでも、將來の吾々に與へる意義は大きいのだ。

「ニッポン人社會の再定住」

山中のキャンプにて ワイ生

近信ありがたう。貧乏と多忙の二本棒が山の中までつき纏つて來て、返事が遲れて濟まぬ。

僕もロードキャンプに來てから、すでに一ヶ年になんなんとして、來し方、行く末を思ふと、感慨無量なものがある。移動當初は誠に呑氣で、責任のない、社會的の繫縛やうるさい事もなく、水清く、青葉の香う、森の靜寂、頗る暢氣な保養にもつて來いの「青野山」、數ヶ月は夢の樣にすぎて了つた。

段々と家族や一般の移動が始まり、家族再會の喜びを與へられた頃から、ボツ〳〵見えはじめたところの數々の社會的缺陷、結局、移動地は火事場から一時避難した假小屋で、其所は定住の地ではない。わづか一、二ヶ月間のヘスチングスパークの雜居生活が如何なる影響を子供に與へたか。

明日への希望に燃え、新鮮に[illegible]はれうゝも、[illegible]氣滿々、アンビシヤスであつた青年男女、いまは[illegible]と見送しもつかぬ[illegible]の[illegible]生活、希望と勇氣に代るものは本能の爭奪——ジャングル戰爭のみであることは已むを得ないところであらう。青年男女のみでなく中年の人々にも、このおそろしい[illegible]なズンベラボウの生活は、一般のためにならぬと僕は斷言して居る。

吾々は從前の[illegible]に[illegible]來ないとしても、許されたる[illegible]内に於て、子女の教育、自らの職業の爲、大事な事實の根本的生活から離脫すべきだと考へて居る。

同じ敵國人であり乍らドイツ人イタリー人は、其のまゝ職域で働き、日本人は二世も歸化人も等しく一緖に立ちのきを命ぜられた原因の一つは、餘りに日本式な[illegible]生活をやり過ぎた爲である。此の點移動地からの再定住によつて「日本人社會の再定住」たらしめる事は、「禍ひを轉じて福となすもの」ではないかとも考へてゐる。

落穗集 新世界への備へ

清水生

戰時には戰爭に勝つ事に專心すべきで、戰後の事を考へるのは時間や精力の浪費であり、勝利の妨害でもあると論ずる人々がある。また、一方には全く將來の見通しがつかないのだから、前途の開拓だとか計畫なぞするのは無益であり、ただ働きかして衣食して平和の日を待てばよいのだ、と主張する人達もある。

それぞれ一理あるかの如くに思はれるが、再考するとその誤りが明かになる。人間は決して目標なき生活に滿足が出來るものでなく、また長く耐へられるものでもない。眞の目的の爲めであると確信してこそ全力を盡して戰ふ誠心を起し、如何なる不自由や苦難をも耐へ忍ぶ力が湧くのであり、どんな犧牲をも惜しまないと言ふ心境に達し得るのである。

前一次大戰の時の如く、戰爭に勝つ事に熱心するの餘り、平和を失ふが如き失策を繰返してはならない、と言ふのが今次大戰下の一般思想である。故に戰爭目標の鮮明に關して民衆が絕えず政府に要望してゐたのであるが、近頃戰後の世界秩序や社會安定策に就いて公式に非公式に、數々の案が提唱されつゝある。

戰後の世界秩序に關する具體的方法はその方面の專門家に任せるのほかないが、その原則として無視出來ない一事を我等は記憶したい。それは世界兄弟主義である。この原則が實生活の諸方面に實行されないならば、恒久的平和はあり得ない。世界兄弟主義が、從來「實現し得ざる空想」と考へられて來た事が大へんな間違ひであつた。それはただの觀念ではなく、犯すべからざる自然の方則なのである。現今の世界的慘禍は、その法則の眞價と、それを無視した時に來る遁れ得ざる結果とを明確に證明して居るのである。

世界兄弟主義が、たゞ知的に、または宗敎的に認められてゐるだけでは足りない。それが社會關係にも、經濟界にも、政治にも實現されるやうに、萬人が絕えず本氣に努力しなければならない。今や人類は十字街頭に立つてゐる。兄弟主義の道を選んで、恒久的平和を保證し、以て今日の苦難をして有意義ならしめるか、或はそれを排し、戰後の平和をしてたゞ一時の休戰となし、尙一層悲慘な戰爭を招き、現下世界的に沸びつゝある尊い犧牲を無駄にするか、この二つの道の外はない。

斯く考へ來る時、我等が今與へられた境遇に於て兄弟主義を實行する事は、今の時代に最も忠實であると同時に、新世界の市民たるよき備へである。それに反して、人種的差別だとか搾取の生活を續ける事は第五部隊とも言ふべき新しい世界の敵である。責任ある地位にある人々でも、時々これを語つたり爲したりして恥ぢないのは遺憾な事である。

戰爭が止んだら何事も都合よく解決するだらうと考へるのは迷信である。戰後には再建設、再就職と言つたような難問題が續々起つて來る。望ましき將來を願ふならば、我らは與へられた今の時を最上に活用して、新世界への備へをなすべきである。新時代に目覺めて「心を更へて新にし」如何なる境遇にもよく適合し得る力と、すべて接する人々と協調し得る心を養ひ、何處の社會へ行つても「なくてならない人」である事が出來るやうに、一定の技能を習得する事に努めるならば、現在の生活を意義あらしめると同時に、來らんとする新世界へのよき備へをなす事ともなるのである。

アルバータ 永田文子

移り來て寂しく暮す日々ながら なほ思はるゝ過ぎし年月

さら／＼と春日あたりに照りはへて 心自づときほひ立つなり

夏來しとまごうばかりに陽は照りし 凍りし雪のもろく解け行く

スローカン 小松天美

ふりそゝぐ春の光りを身に浴びて 霧晴れ行く日をはなりしか

沿岸日系人財産處理方策の詳細未決定

カストヂアン當局は在來通りの方法で整理を進行中

（晩香坡發）沿岸の防禦地帯から移動した日系人所有の財産所屬に關する加政府の政策は、一ケ月以前にカストヂアンに夫れを處理させる權能を附與し其のための諮問委員會を設置することになつた以上には進展してゐない模様である即ち財産處理に關して何ういふ方法をとるべきかが未だ決定してゐない如くで、一月十九日に發しられた勅令には「カストヂアンは沿岸の防禦地帯から移動した日本人の財産を管理し處理する權能と責任を與へられた、其の權能と責任は斯かる財産を清算、賣却、その他の方法によつて處理することをを含むものである」とだけしか記されてないのであり、財産所有者のうち市民とエーリエンとの區別は設けられてないやうだが、將來具体的な處理方法をきめるに當つては或は區別をつけるかも知れないのである。而して右の諮問委員會は三名からなるものであつて、スミス判事と晩市會のジオーンス市議の二名だけは任命せられて居り他の一名は財産所有者の代表を舉げることになつてゐるが、夫れはまだ發表されてゐない。又カストヂアンでは加政府から新しい具体方針が發表されるまでは、これまでやつて來た方法で仕事をすゝめて居り、移動者がカストヂアンに委託し保管してある物や或はストレーヂ會社にあづけてある物は今でもセキユリチーコミションの認可を得て所有者の居る所へ送つてもらふ事が出來るのである。同樣に財産や家具等を賣却する場合にも、特別な分を除いては、取引を完了する前に、持主の承諾を得るといふ方法をとつてゐるのである。

勞働力不足で銅山も減産

沿岸の木材産業も生産制限の狀態

農業勞働者配分の爲各地で協議會

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州内の大鑛山であるブリタニア及グランビーは今後鑛働者の減少によつて今年も生産減少を來たすことゝ見られてゐる。銅山は勞働力供給にかんしては優先權が與へられてゐて就働者の軍隊服役も延期されてゐるのであるが、平原諸州から昨秋移入した百五十名以上の農家出身勞働者が春の農繁期でも鑛山に留まるといふ保證は與へられてゐないのである。一方ビーシー州のロギング産業も勞働者不足では鑛山同樣の苦境に陷つて居り、ロッグの不足のためのパルプ、ペーパー、プライウード、ランバー等の生産制限は勞働力の缺乏が續くかぎり已むを得ないだらうといふ狀態にある。

◇

（晩香坡發）先週當政府のマクドナルド農相によつて立てられた農業勞働者にかんする計畫の準備的協議をとげるための會合は去る水曜日ケローナに於て開かれたが、近くクートネー地方でも同じ會合が開かれる筈。而してナショナルセレクチーヴ・サーヴイスのヒープ氏の言ふところでは「農業勞働者に關する全面的なプログラムは二週間ぐらゐの間に決定する筈で吾々が第一に取る方法は各地域に於て農業勞働者を必要とする者自身で先づ委員會を組織させる事であり、之れにより彼等は先づ其の地方で得られる可能性ある勞働力を調べ、それが無くなつたら政府の援助を求めるといふ方法をとらせることにするのだ」といふ。

バーノンで

日本人勞働者獲得に懸命の運動

（ヴァーノン通信）ヴァーノン方面の果物栽培業者は來るシーズンに日本人勞働者を得ることに懸命になつてゐる。多數は戰時中働かせるために其他は農繁期だけといふことにして移入が行はれてゐるが、北部オカナガン委員會のブラウン委員長は英字紙通信員に語つて寒氣が甚だしかつたのと季節がおくれてきたのとのために春になると共に一時に大多忙を極めて人手不足は愈甚だしくなるとも見られてゐる。

薪切出計畫

カズロー近くで

トレールのマレー・ギブソン氏（カズローのドクター・ギブソン氏の息）が當局から許可を得て、カズローにある日本人勞働者を使つてルーブルーマウンテンの麓にある山火事で枯れたロッグを薪にするため伐り出すといふ計畫が進んでゐる。

アルバタの酒類販賣解禁

カナダ市民の資格ある者にのみ適用

シユガービーツは三萬英加増植する

（エドモントン發）アルバータ州内の日本人がビーアパーラーに入つたり酒類を購入することが出來るやうに最近規定が修正されたのはカナダ市民の資格がある者に對してのみ適用されるものであるとアルバータ州政府のロートウ藏相は議會に報告した。キャルガリー選出デヴイッドソン代議士（同市長）の質問に答へた藏相は「日本人全般に一律的に禁酒法を適用した時には、忠良なるカナダ市民殊にもカナダ軍に加はつてゐる者にまで夫れが影響することを知らなかつたからだ」と述べた旨新聞通信は報じてゐる。

（レスブリッヂ發）アルバータ州南部のシユガービーツ耕作地は本年三萬エーカー増加するので更に六百名乃至七百名の日本人が欲しいと農家は言つてゐる。ビーツ耕作者はピクチアビユート及レイモンドに工場を持つ砂糖會社と耕作反別の契約中であり、會社ではビーツ勞働者の住家建築を補助する事になつてゐる。尚ビーツ耕地は三週間乃至一ケ月のうちには植付ける筈で、テーバー及レスブリッヂのプローダーキャッチャーでも増産計畫である。

日本の議會が在加日本人に同情決議

（晩香坡發）モントリオール駐在のスペイン總領事は先週末ステートメントを發して「日本の議會が二月二十七日、敵國に在住する日本人全部に對して最大の同情を表明する決議を通過したことを在加日本全國民から希望のメッセージと共にあるものである」ことをカナダにゐる日本人に傳へて貰ひたいと日本政府から要請があつたと述べてゐる。スペイン總領事はカナダ政府他の聯合國に於ける日本の代表をつとめてゐるのである。

四人の子持も米軍に志願

アイダホ州内轉住所の日系二世

（ワシントン發）アイダホ州ハントにあるミニドカ轉住所にゐる日本人三百名は米陸軍に志願した旨轉住局のマイアー總裁は發表してゐる。有資格者の十九パーセントが兵役に志願したわけで其の中には四十一名の既婚者（うち二十四名は子供持ち）があり中には四人の子供の父もある。ミニドカ轉住所にゐる日本人の大多數はワシントン、オレゴン兩州から移動したものである。

戰勝迄には

更に二ケ年はかゝる

英首相が放送

（ロンドン發）チャーチル英首相は二十一日の夜英帝國全土に對するラヂオ放送で、最近の聯合國の軍事的好調を樂觀しすぎてはいけないと警告し「ヒットラーを打倒するには更に二ケ年はかゝるであらうし、ヒットラーをやつつけたら聯合國は其の全力を日本に向けるであらう」と述べた。

飛行郵便料も値上

四月一日から手紙の郵便料が三仙から四仙に引上げられるがエーアメール料も六仙から七仙になりポストカードも三仙に引上げられる。

青年男女は再定住を考慮

漁業の話には熱心になるグリンウッド在住者

收入の保證ある所を希望の傾向

（グリーンウッド通信）當地にゐる日本人は、再定住問題に關しては東部の農地視察に行つた栗田氏夫妻のもたらす報告をきいてから去就を決したいと希望してゐる人が多いやうである。一体に一世の人に比べて青年男女の間には自己の將來を基として再定住問題を相談してゐる者があるやうに見られる。現に二月中にも職を得てオンタリオに赴任した者がある。

當地在住者の多くは漁者であるので農事に關する事柄には餘り興味を持たないが、漁業の話になるとなか〳〵熱心である。過般平原州のレーキで獲れるホワイトフィッシを鑵詰するキャナリー働きの仕事があり、一日十時間働きで一時間五十仙期間は五ケ月で往きの運賃は會社持ち、歸途は自辨といふ條件で、コミシヨン當局は無理にすゝめはせぬが希望者は申込むがよいといふ風に常會（毎月一日、十五日の二回コミシヨン各部の首腦者と日本人委員會が會合して兩者の意志疎通を計つてゐるもの）に於て發表した。右に關しさすがに經驗ある漁者だけに一時は大いに觸手を動かしたが、深く考へて見れば「これにも矢張り大きな不安は伴ふ、成程で一時間五十仙一日十時間働きで一ケ月二十五日働けると假定して月收百廿五弗となり相當な收入ではあるが、然し漁業は陸上の仕事の如く確然として居らず漁獲高の多い場合は計算通りの收入になり得るが一朝不漁の場合は著しく豫想を裏切る。故に一定額のギャランテー付きに非ざれば應募は不可能だ」といふ結論に到達し、目下のところ右の仕事も何うなるか判らぬ有樣となつてゐる。

映畫とスポーツ

二月十三日キャソリック教會附屬聖心學校の基金募集のため堀石キャ提供の日本映畫が活動寫眞館で三日間上映されたが、高評を博し盛況だつたので世話人一同は大滿悦であつた。二月廿四日の夜にはアイスリンクに於て恒例のアイスカーニバルが白人側主催で催され日白混交の各種懸賞付競技が行はれたが當夜の呼物たる日白女子青年の對抗ブルームボール競技が觀衆の人氣をさらつた形だつた。又三月三日には日白青年のホッケーリーグの錦杯爭奪戰が行はれ二×三で日本人側の勝利に歸した。

出生廿五、死亡五

なほ昨年四月日本人が當地に移動して以來今日までの出生死亡は

△出生ー男一二、女一三計二五

△死亡ー男　四女　一計　五

であり現在コミションのペートロールにある日本人總計百二十名であるが一同は日本人委員會と提携協調して全般の福利増進に努力してゐる。（吉田清一）

東洋人歸化權法案

米議會に提出さる

（ワシントン發）一九四〇年の米國の國籍法を修正して東洋人も歸化して米國市民となることを得させるといふ東洋人歸化權法案がニューヨーク選出のマルカントニオ議員から提出された。現在のところ東洋人移民は歸化權を拒否されてゐるのである。マルカントニオ議員は多年少數民族保護のために努力して來た進歩主義者である。